ALL GOOD GHOST STORIES

Cases from the Bulletin of the Psychical Research Society.

VISITORS FROM THE UNSEEN

Same Ghost Seen by Several People, and All Afraid to Confess It—Strange Case of an Infant—Born a Mind Reader.

The latest report of the Society for Psychical Research shows that estimable body to be still continuing its labors. Reports of visitations from the other world are brought to its notice as freely as ever, and though the society safely refrains from vouching for their truth it does not withhold from them so much sanction as print may give.

One of the most remarkable of the recent cases reported to the society is that of a lady living at Manor Park, Essex. The evidence presented is as follows: One night while in her twentieth year she was terrified to see a tall human skeleton enter her bedroom, dragging at the end of a piece of old rope a coffin, which it brought very close to her. Over its right arm was hung a pall, which it threw over her, while pointing into the coffin, as though entreating her to examine its contents. This pall, when put over her caused a feeling of suffocation, which left her in a very weak condition, after which she invariably fell into a heavy sleep. She testifies to the society that previous to this vision she did not believe in supernatural occurrences, had always been of a lively disposition, enjoyed excellent spirits, never was in better health of mind and body, had never seen a real skeleton nor the representation of one, nor had she any dread of death. This horrible phantom continued its visits to her boudoir every night for two years. It always appeared about 10.30 while she was preparing for bed. Her room was lighted on every occasion. The coffin appeared to be one that had been used, and, although entreated each night by her terrible visitor to look into it, she never found the courage to do so.

At the end of the space of two years the skeleton ceased its visits, until one autumn night, five years later, when its victim was confined in a hospital suffering from a shattered constitution, due doubtless to its former long period of visitation. When seen in the hospital it was gazing in through a window opposite her bed. She did not mention the occurrence to anyone, but presently heard an exclamation from a fellow-patient—a woman occupying the bed next to hers. Without pretending that she had also seen anything, she asked this neighbor what was the matter. The latter replied "That thing all bones!" A doctor soon entered and glancing in the direction of the two women's eyes became frightened and left the room, although not told by either woman what they had seen. About an hour later a nurse came into the ward laughing, being amused at the doctor, who she said had been scared at something and had asked her to accompany him into the dissecting room, where a subject was lying dead, for he was afraid to go alone. He told her that he had had a dreadful scare in the ward about an hour before, but would not tell what it was, being, in all probability, afraid of ridicule. The society has evidence from the principal persons concerned. Here apparently were three witnesses, each seeing the same phantom at once, without either telling another what was seen.

HIS UNCLE'S SHADE.

Another case, of which corroborative evidence is given, is that of a young man of New College, Oxford. Just before Christmas he went to Liverpool with his brother and sister. It was a bright, clear day and the streets were thronged with shoppers. While on one of the principal thoroughfares he saw his old uncle, whom he knew but slightly, but whom he distinctly recognized. The uncle in question was an old, lame man, and, strange to say, following him came two other shapes, each hobbling by in the same manner, all three appearing alike. The young man did not appear at all alarmed at this strange sight, but turned to his sister and told her that he had just seen his uncle's ghost and that he felt sure the old man was dead. Both brother and sister ridiculed him for the remark and none of the young people thought more of the episode while in Liverpool. On arriving home, however, their mother's first words were the announcement of the same uncle's death, on the same day. The young man testifies that he had a previous knowledge of his uncle's illness, nor had he been thinking of him before seeing the triple vision. Both his mother and sister have corroborated his testimony and he is identified by the society's agent, who investigated the affair, as a man of "perfect good faith."

Still another ghost story which has been deemed deserving of the attention of these mystic philosophers, comes from London. One day in the summer a young lady, accompanied by a friend whom she was visiting, went to several of the suburbs to visit a number of old churches. While in one church, her friend, another young woman, related the case of an old doctor, a very dear friend of the family, who was buried in the church yard, and who had left a certain sum of money for the purchase of a window to be erected in the church, as his memorial. The person inheriting his fortune had neglected to carry out his wish and appropriated the sum for himself. According to the young lady's testimony, on hearing this story she became angry and remarked that had she been the old doctor she would rise out of her grave. Immediately after saying this she turned around only to see an old gentleman, in ancient dress, standing behind her. Thinking that he likewise was examining the church, she took no further notice until her friend on perceiving the same figure exclaimed that they must come away, as that was the old man of whom they had just been speaking. Upon hearing this the young lady thought her friend must have been suffering from a spell of some sort. The former was not a believer in apparitions, so continued to gaze at the old man, who appeared to vanish into space before her eyes. She afterward observed that no one could have possibly entered the church without passing her and her friend, both of whom stood in the only narrow aisle leading up from the entrance. The old man had stood in the portion of the church furthest from the door, at which end there was no opening. The church was undoubtedly empty when they entered it. She carried a vivid memory of the old man's face and dress, and when she reached the house of her friend she at once identified his photograph, which the family had in their possession. The society has detailed evidence of the entire occurrence.

THOUGHT READING.

The society's attention has lately been called to cases of thought reading by young children whose ages would dispose of theories pointing to premeditated trickery. One of the most interesting of these cases was that of a child, who when only 5 promised to rival the feats of the most successful mind readers on record. So noteworthy is his case that numerous foreign doctors and specialists have examined him, devoting reports to the phenomenon. The boy has excellent health and his parents are entirely free from nervous disorders of any kind. His mother, when she began to teach him the multiplication table, found that he could say it as well as she herself, although he had never looked at it before. He gave correct answers to the most complicated problems in mental arithmetic without pause. Some of those who examined him found that he could translate any sentence in English, Spanish or Greek, merely on hearing it spoken, although he had not hitherto studied those languages. After thorough examination, however, it was found that all of these feats were due merely to mental telepathy. He generally failed to give the proper answers unless his questioner's mind was fixed upon the same answers before he gave them. It was quite natural that they should do so, hence he unconsciously baffled everyone for a long time. He also could repeat equally well anything that his mother happened to be thinking about. It was a very difficult matter to teach him to read. When his mother looked upon the page at the same time he pronounced the words as they met her eyes, not as he saw themself. Upon the advice of the doctors the mother has since striven to break him of these mind-reading tendencies, for fear that his intellect might become permanently dependent upon hers. From this case it would appear that thought reading can be innate in some persons and is not necessarily cultivated. That the mother had the most marked influence over the child's mind would suggest that the telepathic affinity might be due to physiological causes.

ANOTHER ODD CASE.

Another case of mind reading, or rather prophetic vision, on the part of a child is that of an English girl who, on being taken to a strange place, or on seeing strange objects, frequently experienced the sensation that she had seen them before. The faculty was noticed by her parents in early childhood, and during her attendance at school. Recently, on leaving school, her mother took her to travel in countries which she had never visited before, and with which she was in no way indirectly familiar. One day while staying at a resort on the Lake at Thourne they heard that by climbing a certain hill, previously unknown to them, they might enjoy a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape. The walk to the hilltop was by way of a narrow path. During the entire ascent the young lady was struck with her apparent familiarity with every tree or other object passed. Finally she became so positive that she had been there before that she told her mother, as a means of proof, that on reaching the top they would pass a tree bearing an odd notice printed on a sheet of tin. On reaching the place specified, both the tree and notice were found, exactly as described. In addition to full testimony from the young lady herself, the society has that of her mother, who corroborates it in every detail. This case appears to be an excellent one for theosophists to use as evidence that persons' souls have previously inhabited the earth in different bodies, sometimes those of the lower animals.

YANKEE GHOSTS TAME.

There are as many cases reported from America as from other countries, but they are not generally as striking as those concerning foreign subjects, which seems to show that Americans are not as progressive in this matter as they should be. One of the strangest of the American apparitions was seen by a man living at Lima, Ind., who was a large stockholder in a bank at Coldwater, Mich. In the middle of one night he was awakened by a supposed explosion, arose and walked all through the city to place it, but found that he was mistaken. The next day he heard that the bank at Coldwater, in the other state, had been robbed at the same hour of his dream, the safe being blown open with dynamite. His money was doubtless uppermost in his thought before going to sleep and hence the establishment of a telepathic or telegraphic line between his mind and the money vault.

From its branch in this country the society has also received testimony regarding the supposed medical value of hypnotism. This includes the case of a young New York school teacher who from witnessing an accident received a severe mental shock, resulting in paralysis of the face and limbs. By making hypnotic passes over the afflicted parts a physician made it possible for her to walk about in less than three weeks. At the same time she recovered her senses and did not remember anything which had happened since the day of her fright, which she called "yesterday." On her further recovery the doctor found that she was what hypnotists call "a sensitive." She could feel his presence when he was not visible and could distinguish objects held between her hand and his, by their tastes coming to her mouth. Water over which hypnotic passes had previously been made tasted to her like mineral water, and could be distinguished from other water not so treated.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Edmund Gosse is collecting a new volume of his essays, to be entitled "Critical Kit-Cats." The book will be ready this spring.

The Boston public library refuses to issue to its readers Thomas Hardy's recent novel, "Jude, the Obscure," as well as his older work, "Two on a Tower."

E. F. Benson, who wrote "Dodo," has a new novel in the Knickerbocker Press, called "The Babe, B. A." Mr. Benson's story deals with the uneventful history of an undergraduate at Cambride university.

Alfred Austin has left England for a short stay at Nice, to recover from the strain of his recent poetical labors, and, so it is said, of the mass of congratulatory correspondence that has been thrust upon him.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has decided, so it is said, to abandon her "The-Gods-Some-Mortals-and-Lord-Wickenham" manner in her new novelette. Its title does not suggest a new mood—"The Herb Moon."

Professor Gieseler, of Gottingen, has twenty-four children. He saw a child crying in the street, and asked: "What is the matter, little boy?" Don't you know me, papa?" said the boy. He was one of the twenty-four children.

Justin McCarthy is at work on a monograph dealing with the present Pope, more than half of which is finished; and a new novel, and a collection of short stories, both of which may be published before the fall. He has also started writing his own "Reminiscences."

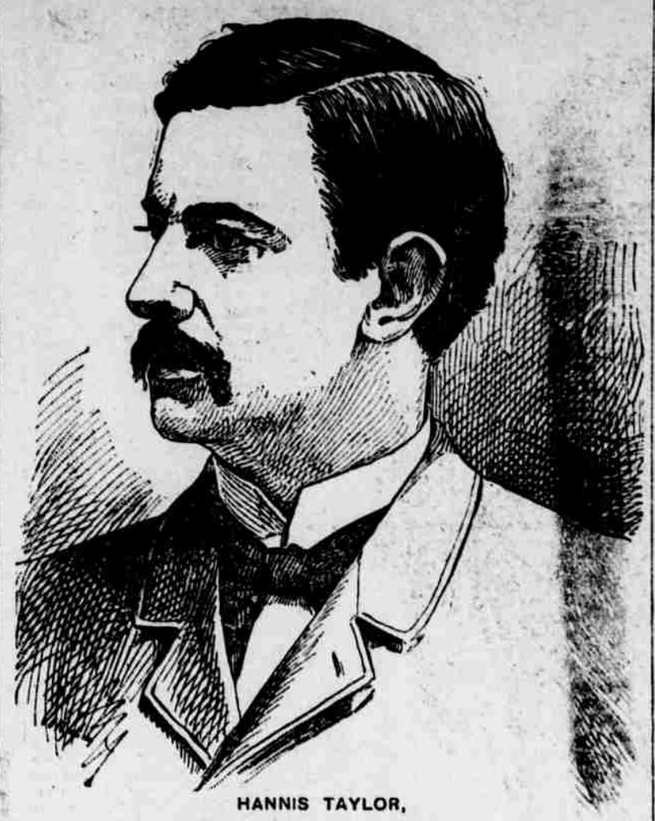
It has been often remarked that few noted American authors are university men, and yet one is surprised by the fact that such stylists as the late Mr. Curtis, Mr. Howells, Mr. Aldrich, Henry James and Bret Harte were not graduated from any college. Some of them, indeed, had no academic training whatever.

Joseph Chamberlain is almost as great a reader as Mr. Gladstone and has apparently the same catholicity of taste. Of his bookshelves will be found among historians Macaulay, Froude, Leckey, Napier, Alison, Freeman, and others. Several shelves are devoted to French and Italian literature—others to poetry. Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Byron, Tennyson and Alfred Austin stand cheek by jowl in the poet's corner.

Mr. Howells is said to be dramatizing, with the help of Paul Kester, one of his best and best-known novels, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," which William Crane will probably produce. Doubtless the famous scene where Silas Lapham gets intoxicated at the dinner party will be prominent feature. The very qualities which make Howells a writer of charming fiction would seem to be ill-adapted to the effective drama.

Mark Twain, who is now in India, or was the last time he was heard from, says that he works from 11 in the morning till it is time to dress for dinner, and then he doesn't stop of his own accord, but because his family drags him away from his desk. Mr. Clemens does not call writing hard work. He says: "The mere physical work would not hurt me or any one else—you can sleep that off; the mental part of it is nothing but amusement—it is not work." All the time he works he smokes, and he says that he could not work without smoking. He did not stop once for over a year, but in that time he did no work.

Frederick Macmillan, the present head of the great publishing house bearing his name, was at one time, it is said, an American citizen. That was several years ago, when he represented his firm in this country. He took out naturalization papers, thinking that as an American citizen he might have a better chance of holding the copyrights in his own books, but it was of no use. An American citizen has no better protection against the American pirate than a British subject. Mr. Macmillan's wife is an American, being the granddaughter of Thomas Lord, the founder of the house of Lord & Taylor.



HANNIS TAYLOR,

Uncle Sam's Minister at the Spanish Capital.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsaat.)

THE REAL AFRICAN BOER

His Republic One of the Anomalies of the Day.

LIFE THERE IS VERY PRIMITIVE

The Kaffir Servants, or "Boys," Are Virtually Serfs—Fruit Growing and Agriculture Not Popular Owing to the Irrepressible Indolence of Boers.

Cape Town, Africa, Feb. 25.—The Transvaal Republic is one of the anomalies of civilization. There, in a secluded wilderness, the traveler finds a widely scattered community of farmers and sheep ranchers, all of direct Dutch descent, preserving all the characteristics of the crude life of their ancestors of the eighteenth century, intermarrying so universally as to exclude all the freshening impulses of Saxon and Celtic blood, and repelling all the influences that would mold their destiny in the direction of social elevation, refined surroundings and mental culture.

They are today the most extraordinary people of the Caucasian race, intensely devoted to their Lutheran religion, to the preservation of their country from the influx of English-speaking agriculturists, and to the retention of the Dutch language as that of the Volksraad, or Congress, of the courts, the schools and the churches. Their rough dress is a close copy of old Dutch fashions, and in only one respect do they keep pace with modern progress; this is in the purchase of the latest types of improved firearms. They are all trained marksmen, and their sons from the age of 10 are kept in constant practice, hunting for the supply of the family larder with the delicious meat of the eland, considered superior to beef, springbok and other species of deer. The Transvaal Boers require farms of enormous extent to secure sufficient pasturage for their flocks and heards. The services of a land surveyor are seldom needed, the farms being outlined by riding on horseback say for an hour in any given direction, the four sides of a square thus formed containing about 4,000 "morgen." Many of the farms are of vast dimensions, and the owners resemble the feudal barons of old, having the power of life and death over his "boys" (Kaffir servants), who are really serfs, among whom discipline is maintained by means of the "shambuk" (whip of rhinoceros hide), and hideous stories of cruelty inflicted by the Boers on the Kaffirs are current.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Each farm must have a spring of water course, known as a "fontein," and thus this is a favorite terminal first builds a dam to retain water for his sheep and cattle during the dry season, and then erects a cheap one-story pitch roof stone abode house, the earthen floor being solidly macerated with clay obtained from neighboring for the names of farms. The Boer anthills, which there exist to the height of eight and ten feet, and forming a solid clean surface impervious to vermin. In the wall is set a huge fireplace, while on the blackened beams overhead are hung festoons of dried pumpkins, and "beltong," the meat of the ox, eland or springbok, dried in the sun in strips. This is the equivalent of our corned meats. For fresh meat the Boer occasionally slaughters one of his fat flat-tailed sheep, the mutton being boiled in a huge pot along with sliced pumpkins and Boer (wheat) meal, or "mealie" (corn) meal. This is not a dish fit to set before a king. On the contrary, I had to be desperately hungry to make a square meal of it, when "trekking" through the wilderness. Sheep tail fat is used instead of butter.

The Boer's rule is patriarchal and archaic. After hunting all day, he returns home and has family worship, reading from a great leather-backed Dutch Bible; after prayers, father mother, sons and daughters join the "boys" outside and count the sheep as they are being driven into the kraal for the night, a necessary precaution, since hyenas, jackals and even lions still prowl over these vast solitary, treeless table lands.

HABITUALLY LAZY.

The Boers is innately lazy; he hates agriculture and a field or two of mealies, irrigated from the "fontein," is about all the crop he raises, while the frau" grows a few potatoes and many monster pumpkins. Fresh fruit is almost unknown. Here and there an enterprising man may raise a few pomegranate and peach trees from the seed, or a grape vine or two, but the average Boer scorns the fruit tree. Flowers under artificial cultivation I never saw but once—on the farm of a Boer named Butler, near the Vaal river. In spite of Mr. Butler's name I found he couldn't speak a word of English.

Education is largely of an elementary character. The three "Rs" represent the average curriculum, and all schools are taught by teachers from Holland. The Boer is intensely bigoted, and no Catholic or Hebrew schools are allowed to be established, and it is this school question that is one of the causes of the serious troubles now existing between the Boers and the large English-speaking population drawn into the country by reason of the gold mining operations. The franchise is extended to foreigners if they become naturalized after five years' residence, but neither Roman Catholics nor Jews are allowed to vote. The Volksraad has two chambers, but while the naturalized citizen may be elected to the second, its powers are completely nullified in case of the first chamber vetoing its acts.

INTERESTING LAWS.

The laws are so stringent that practically only Boers can secure admission to the first chamber, and thus the republic refuses to what is now the majority of the population a just share in legislation. The taxes and import duties are very heavy. The Boer barely tolerates the modern Hollander, is suspicious of the German and bitterly detests the Englishman, and the American, too, for does he not speak English? When you are on a journey and ride up to a solitary farm house, perhaps two miles from any other, likely as not the churlish owner emerges only to reply to your salutation in English, "You fed doomed Engelsman, foot sak."

And I have had to leave a Boer's inhospitable door and proceed to a Kaffir sheep herder's hut to purchase meat and get it cooked.

Still the Transvaal Boer has many good traits. He is true to his convictions, and with his family will travel miles in his big wagon to attend religious services; he is honest in all his dealings, sternly just to his servants, kind to his family and hospitable to his Boer neighbors. But he hates modern civilization and will have none of it. The glorious victory of Majuba Hill and the equally decisive defeat of Dr. Jameson's forces show the courage and patriotic devotion with which the Boers fight for their country and to maintain their unique patriarchal mode of life.

STATISTICS OF LIQUOR TRADE.

One Drinking Place for Every Ninety-Men in the Country—Iowa Appears to Lead Kentucky in the Business—Interesting Figures.

According to the official figures as gleaned at Washington by Correspondent Curtis of the Chicago Record, there are 208,388 retail liquor dealers in the United States holding licenses from the commissioner of internal revenue and 4,555 wholesile liquor dealers. There are 10,486 others who deal only in malt liquors at retail and 5,655 who sell only malt liquors by wholesale, making a total of 229,084. In addition to these there are 1,440 rectifiers and 1,771 brewers, making a grand total of 232,295 persons or firms who hold licenses from the gorvernment of the United States to make and sell intoxicating drinks.

Assuming the population of the United States to be 65,000,000, this gives an average of one liquor dealer to every 280 men, women and children. Assuming again that two-thirds of the population are women and children temperance people who do not patronize saloons, it will be seen that there is one drinking place for an average of ninety-three men in the country. This is a good text for temperance advocates.

The largest number of saloon licenses issued in any one state was 41,176 in New York. Illinois has the second place with 17,833, Ohio 15,817, Pennsylvania 14,113 and California 12,752. Among the prohibition states Iowa seems to have the most prosperous liquor traffic. She has 10 rectifiers, 18 breweries, 76 wholesale liquor dealers, 4,631 retail liquor dealers, 318 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 165 retail dealers in malt liquors only, making a total of 5,213 engaged in the liquor business. Kansas comes next with 2,570 persons and firms engaged in making and selling liquor, including 1 rectifier, 2 brewers, 13 wholesale and 2,225 retail liquor dealers, 59 wholesale and 270 retail dealers in beer. It is a curious fact that there are 635 more persons and firms engaged in the liquor business in the prohibition state of Iowa than in Kentucky, where the manufacture of whisky is considered a fine art and its consumption an accomplishment.

In the state of Maine 1,148 persons are licensed to manufacture and sell liquor, in the territory of Alaska 84, in Oklahoma 575 and in Indian territory 20. Utah is as free from the whisky business as any other state or territory. There are less than 400 saloons, or one to every 520 of the population, by the last census. But this estimate is not quite fair to Utah, because the population has grown rapidly during the last five years and is now believed to exceed 350,000, which would give one saloon to every 875 people. The First district of Illinois, in which the city of Chicago is located, had the honor of being credited with the largest number of liquor licenses—rectifiers, 136; brewers, 91; wholesale liquor dealers, 261; retail liquor dealers, 13,557; wholesale malt liquor dealers, 263; retail malt liquor dealers, 734, making a total of 14,982. The Fourteenth district of New York comes second, with 10,310.

Alaska, Indian Territory, North Dakota and Vermont are the only states and territories without wholesale liquor dealers. Alaska, Florida, Indian territory, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming nave no breweries.

He Got His Answer.

For grave speeches of importance delivered with weight, Bismarck was, of course, most celebrated. When annoyed he nearly always adopted a jesting tone, which must have sounded to his frightened friends much as if the tiger in the menagerie had greeted them with a cordial handshake before devouring.

"Do you mean to break the convention of Gastein?" bluntly demanded the Austrian Ambassador, Count Kurolyi, of the Prussian Minister-President.

"No," replied the later, with great directness, "but even if I did so, do you think I should be such a fool as to tell you?"

SHERIFF'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

—ON—

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Lackawanna county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, to the highest and best bidders, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, viz:

No. 1. All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Anna Masler and Stif Masler, in and to all the surface or right of soil of all that certain lot of land situate in Winton borough, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, on what is known as the "David Brown's Tract," described as follows: Being lot number twenty (20) in square or block number two (2), situate upon street called and named Hand street, as shown on map recorded in the recorder's office of Lackawanna county, in Deed Book No. 59, page 576. Said lot is on the corner of Second avenue, being fifty (50) feet in front and rear and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, rectangular, with a public alley in the rear fifteen feet wide. All coal and minerals reserved. All improved with a two-story frame house used as a saloon and dwelling, and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of German Building Association of Scranton, Pa., vs. Annie Masler and Stif Masler. Debt, $1,200.00. Judgment No. 400, March T., 1896 Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

GOODMAN, Atty.

ALSO,

No. 2. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Anthony Baumon, in and to all that certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situate at Dunnings in the township of Roaring Brook, county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows. Beginning at a point in the public road leading from Dunnings to Moscow, being also a corner of lot (now or formerly of A. M. Maywood, thence south 4½ degrees west along said road 26 rods to line to right of way of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on the northeast side of same, thence north 45 degrees west along said right of way 56 rods to corner of land now or formerly of E. Snyder, thence south 82 degrees east along said Snyder's land 36 rods to corner of said Maywood lot, thence south 4½ degrees west along said Maywood to 8 rods to a post, thence south 82 degrees east along Maywood lot 7½ rods to the place of beginning, containing three acres and 150 perches of land, be the same more or less. All improved with a two-story frame hotel building with additions, one frame ice house, one stone and frame servants' dwelling house, one frame chicken house, one frame carriage house, one two-story frame barn and stable, with additions; one two-story frame store building with a two-story frame building attached, wagon house and outbuildings, fruit and shade three thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of U. G. Schoonmaker, assigned to C. S. Weston vs. Anthony Bauman. Debt, $5,500.00. Judgment No. 693. Nov. Term, 1895, Lev. Fa. to March T., 1896.

JAS. H. TORREY, Atty.

ALSO,

No. 3. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Margaret Daniels, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Daniels, deceased, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the First ward of the City of Scranton, County of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, known as lot number seven (7) in square or block number five (5) and fronting on Main avenue, being fifty (50) feet in front by one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, according to a plan or map entitled "Map of lands of Augusta G. Genet in First and Third wards, Scranton, Pa.," it being the same lot of land conveyed to the said Samuel Daniels by Augusta G. and George C. Genet by deed dated the sixth day of October, 1893, and recorded in the Recorder's office in Lackawanna County, Pa., in Deed Book No. 101, page 524. Coal and minerals reserved. Improved with a two-story single dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Carson & Davis vs. Margaret Daniels, administratrix of Samuel Daniels, deceased. Debt, $650.00. Judgment No. 340, March T., 1896, Fi. Fa. to March Term, 1896.

THOMAS, Atty.

ALSO,

No. 4. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Winifred Gallagher, administratrix of the estate of Hugh K. Gallagher, deceased, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, known as lot number thirty-nine (39) in square or block number twenty-five (25) and fronting on Van Buren avenue, being twenty-five (25) feet in front by two hundred and fifty (250) feet in depth, according to a plan or map entitled Price and Pancoast's addition to the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Coal and minerals reserved. Improved with a two-story single frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of West Side Bank vs. Winifred Gallagher, administratrix of the estate of Hugh K. Gallagher, deceased. Debt, $200.00. Judgment No. 515, March Term, 1896, Fi. Fa. to March Term, 1896.

THOMAS, Atty.

ALSO,

No. 5. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Frank Williams, to all that certain messuage or lot of land situate in the Borough of Dunmore, County of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lot number fourteen (14) on plot of village lots laid out by Andrew D. Spencer in said Dunmore, commencing at a corner of lot owned by James Doud, on Main street, running along said lot one hundred and forty-nine (149) feet south 59 degrees 25 minutes east to a corner, thence along an alley fifty (50) feet west 26½ degrees north to a corner, thence east 59 degrees 25 minutes south one hundred and forty-nine (149) feet to a corner on said Main street, south 26½ west fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, containing seven thousand, four hundred and fifty (7,450) square feet of land, be the same more or less, the same lot of land conveyed by Andrew D. Spencer and wife to said Frank Williams by deed dated the 19th October, 1892, and recorded in Lackawanna County in Deed Book No. 91, page 340, etc. Said lot being improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Suburban Building and Loan Association vs. Frank Williams. Debt, $1,419.48. Judgment No. 612, March T., 1896, Fi. Fa. to March Term, 1896.

COMEGYS and REYNOLDS, Attys.

ALSO

No. 6. All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Ellen Barrett and Anthony Barrett, in and to all the following described lot or parcel of land situate in the city of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, described as follows, viz: Lot number seventeen (17) in square or block number ninety (90) upon street called or known as Hickory street, upon the town plot of Scranton; intended to be duly registered and recorded, said lot being forty (40) feet in front and one hundred and forty-seven (147) feet in depth. Rectangular with an alley in the rear sixteen (16) feet wide for public use with the privilege of using ten (10) feet in front of front line on Hickory stree (for yard, vault, porch and so forth. Being the lot conveyed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company to Ellen Barrett, first party hereto, by deed dated 28th day of October, A. D. 1891, recorded in deed book 84, page 235, etc. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Spruks Brothers vs. Ellen Barrett and Anthony Barrett. Debt, $1,100. Judgment No. 730, March Term, 1894, Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896. Also at the suit of German Building Association No. 6, vs. Ellen Barrett and Anthony Barrett. Debt, $2,000. Judgment No. 291, March T., 1894. Alias Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

BAUMAN, Atty.

ALSO

No. 7. All the right title and interest of the defendants, Victoria Matyjewicz and Michael Matyjewicz, in and to all the following lot of land situate in Priceburg, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 6, in block 13, on a street called and named Carmalt street, according to Moore's map of Priceburg. Being 40 feet in front and 165 feet in depth, the measurement of the depth to commence 15 feet inside of the street with the right to enclose, occupy and use 10 feet in front of said lot for cellarway, porch, porticos, bay-window, shade trees and shrubbery, but not the right to erect any building thereon. Being the same lot of land conveyed by Joseph B. Townsend, et al, by deed dated the 16th day of July, 1892, to Victoria Matyjewicz, said deed recorded in deed book 94, page 474, etc., in Lackawanna county.

Above premises improved with a two-story frame house with basement, used as store and dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of German Building Association No. 6 vs. Victoria Matyjewicz. Debt, $1,600. Judgment No. 224, May Term, 1894. Alias Fi. Fa. to March Term, 1896.

BAUMAN, Atty.

ALSO

No. 8. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Mark Price, in and to all that certain lot of land situate in the Village of Archbald, County of Lackawanna, and Stae of Pennsylvania, and described as follows, to wit: Being in front sixty feet, in rear sixty feet, and ninety feet deep; bounded in front on the west by the main road leading from Carbondale to Scranton, on the south by lands late of John P. Farnham, as marked out by lot number sixty-three, (63), on the east by lands of said John P. Farnham, and on the north by lot number sixty-one (61) as laid out in map of lots of said John P. Farnham; coal and minerals reserved. Said lot being number sixty-two (62) on the plot of village lots laid out by said John P. Farnham and so designated upon a map of the same. Improved with a double two-story frame building and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of James H. Timlin vs. Mark Price. Debt, $417. Judgment No. 150 January T., 1896. Alias Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

NEWCOMB, Atty.

ALSO

No. 9. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Henry Hoar, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Roaring Brook, County of Lackawanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the center of the public road leading from Dunmore to Wimmer's Summit, at a corner of land late of James Sample, deceased; thence north one hundred and twenty-nine (129) rods to a stake and stones corner in the warrantee line of John Campbell tract; thence east fifty-one (51) rods to a stake and stones corner; thence along lands of James Haxton, south one hundred and one (101) rods to the center of said road; thence south fifty-five (55 degrees) degrees west along said road ten and three-tenths (10 3-10) rods; thence along said road south sixty and one-half degrees west ten rods; thence along said road south sixty-four and three-fourths (64¾ degrees) degrees, west thirty and nine tenths (30 9|10) rods; thence along said road south sixty-two (62 degrees) degrees, west six and four-tenths (6 4-10) rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty-six (36) acres and one hundred and five (105) perches, be the same more or less. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn and outbuildings, fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. S. Miller vs. Henry Hoar. Debt, $100. Judgment No. 713 May T., 1895. Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

NEWCOMB, Atty.

ALSO

No. 10. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John P. Slattery, in and to all the surface of the following lot, piece or parcel of land to wit: Being located on a plot of lots situated partly in the city of Scranton and partly in the borough of Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, designated as North Park, which said plot is intended to be recorded. The lot is in the borough of Dunmore and is marked on said plot as lot number five (5) in block 2 upon street marked on said plot as Monroe avenue, said piece of land is forty (40) feet in front on said Monroe avenue and one hundred and sixty (160) feet in depth to an alley in the rear sixteen (16) feet in width for public use.

This judgment is for purchase money on contract for sale of said lot.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of assigned to Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company vs. John P. Slattery. Debt, $487.59. Judgment No. 655, March Term, 1895. Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

CHAS H. WELLES, Atty.

ALSO

No. 11. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Lewis P. Williams, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Sumner avenue and Price street; thence in a southeasterly direction along Price street one hundred (100) feet to lands of Maria A. Hussy; thence in a northeasterly direction fifty (50) feet to lands of Grant Corbin; thence in a northwesterly direction along lands of said Grant Corbin one hundred (100) feet to Sumner avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction along Sumner avenue fifty (50) feet to place of beginning. Containing five thousand square feet of land, being part of lots one, two, three, four, five and six, in square or block number 4 of Price and Pancoast's addition to the city of Scranton, Pa., and being the land conveyed by David W. Powell and wife to Lewis P. Williams by deed dated 27th March, 1893, recorded in Lackawanna county, deed book 106, page 163, etc. All improved with a large frame building used for church purposes.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Lackawanna Building and Loan Association of Scranton, Pa., vs. Lewis P. Williams. Debt, $3,600. Judgment No. 658, March Term, 1895. Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

STOKES, Atty.

ALSO

No. 12. All the right, title an interest of the defendants, David W. Thompson and Robert J. Thompson, administrators of the estate of Elizabeth A. Thompson, deceased in and to all that certain parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate in Bellevue, in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on Sixth avenue or Hampton street on line of lot number two (2) of said estate and running northwesterly along said street eighty-one and one-half feet to a line of land of Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad company; thence northerly along said line 13 feet to line of lot No. 1 of said estate; thence along said line 89 feet to line of lot number 2 of said estate; thence southwesterly along said line seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Reserving and to be reserved in and from said lot the coal and minerals beneath the surface of said premises, together with the right to mine and remove the same without entering upon the surface of same. Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Harry G. Marcey, administrator d. b. n. of the estate of Sarah J. Davis, deceased vs. David W. Thopmson and Robert J. Thompson, administrators of the estate of Elizabeth A. Thompson, deceased. Debt, $1,600. Judgment No. 640 March Term, 1896. Lev. Fa. to March T., 1896.

RHONE & CREVELING, Attys.

ALSO

No. 13. All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Tenth ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Begining at a point on the easterly side of Cross street, 110 feet distant from the southeast corner formed by the intersection of Cross and Ash streets in line of land of Mrs. Charles F. Wagner; thence along said Wagner's land in a southeasterly direction 170 feet to a corner; then at right angles in a southwesterly direction about 20 feet to a corner; thence at right angles about 78 feet to a corner in line of lands formerly of Edward Steindale; thence right angles in a southwesterly direction along said Steindale lands 100 feet to a corner in line of Catherine Bauman's land; thence at right angles in a northwesterly direction along said Bauman's land a distance of about 78 feet to a corner in line of lands formerly of Louis Goerlitz; then at right angles in a northeasterly direction about 60 feet along said Goerlitz's land to a corner in the line dividing the lands formerly of Louis Goerlitz and Jacob Goerlitz; then at right angles in a northwesterly direction along said division line 170 feet to the easterly line of Ash street; thence in a northeasterly direction along Ash street 90 feet to the place of beginning. Containing about 23,100 square feet of land more or less. Coal and minerals reserved. All improved with a two-story frame store and dwelling house building and a large frame barn.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of George Kinback vs. Eleanor Goerlitz, administratrix of the estate of Jacob Goerlitz, deceased. Debt, $35. Judgment No. 204 April T., 1893. Fi. Fa. to March T., 1896.

NEWCOMB, Atty.

ALSO

No. 14. All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Ann Mullen, widow, Patrick Mullen, John Mullen, Catherine Martin, Mary Mullen, Alice Lynch, heirs of Thomas Mullen, deceased, in and to all those certain lots of land, Nos. 4 and 6, in block B of David Coughlin's survey, and situate upon street called and named Stanton street, in the Third ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania. Said lots being each 50 feet in front and 120 feet in depth. All coal and minerals reserved with the right to mine and remove the same without increasing any liability for injury caused or damages done to the surface of said lots, or to the buildings or improvements which now or hereafter may be put thereon. No mine or air shaft fixtures, to be erected thereon. The same being the property conveyed to the said party of the first part by Samuel C. Gilbert and wife and John H. Gilbert and wife by deed bearing even date. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of H. B. Rockwell, assigned to the First National Bank of Scranton, Pa., vs. Ann Mullen, widow, Patrick Mullen, John Mullen, Catherine Martin, Mary Mullen, Alice Lynch, heirs of Thomas Mullen, deceased. Debt, $917.72. Judgment No. 554, January T., 1896. Lev. Fa. to March Term, 1896.

CHAS. H. WELLES, Atty.

ALSO

No. 15. All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Marianna Dollman, administratrix of the estate of Moritz Dollman, deceased, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, known and distinguished on J. Heerman's map of South Hyde Park as the southeasterly one-half part of lot number twenty-nine (29) in block number thirty-two (32), being twenty-five (25) feet in front on Emmett street (formerly known as Fourth avenue), the same width in rear and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth; it being